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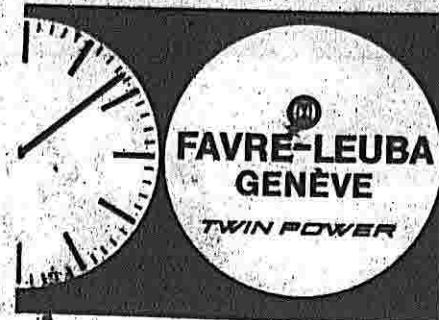
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INDUSTRIAL BANK GETS AID FROM ABROAD IMF, Foreign Firms To Give 49 Per Cent Of Capital

By A Staff Writer

KABUL, Nov. 24—

The International Monetary Fund and several foreign firms have agreed to subscribe 49 per cent of the capital of the Afghan Industrial Bank, Dr. Mohammad Aman, the president of the Bank, told a Kabul Times reporter in an interview this morning.

Dr. Aman is just back from a two months tour of the United States, the United Kingdom, German Federal Republic, and Switzerland.

In Washington, Dr. Aman, in addition to participating in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank meetings, held talks with the IMF officials on the needs of the Industrial Bank.

The IMF, three financial and banking firms in the German Federal Republic and several commercial institutions in the United Kingdom have agreed to subscribe 116 million afghanis to the capital of the Bank, he said.

The remaining 51 per cent, 124 million afghanis, will be invested by Afghan side.

In addition, these firms and banks will give suitable long-term credit to the Bank, he told the reporter. When asked the extent of these credits, he said it depends on the needs of the Bank. However, he added, the Bank will invest mainly in small-term projects.

Talks were also held, Dr. Aman said, on the technical needs of the bank. The European and American firms will provide the Bank with experts, equipment needed for the Bank's office, and long-term credits. They will also offer training courses.

"Our technical and expert needs will depend on the organization of the Bank," he said. The Bank will review its present structure and certain changes will be introduced, he added. We need at least five to six top experts.

When asked what he meant by "top," he said he meant experts in the position of manager and general managers to head the main departments of the bank.

Health Minister Visits Wardak

KABUL, Nov. 24, (Bakhtar).—Public Health Minister Miss Kubra Nourzai inspected the Wardak Hospital in Maidan Shar and laid the foundation stone for a health centre there.

Miss Nourzai explained the plans of her Ministry and attempts being made to introduce modern medicine in all corners of the country in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty the King and in line with the policy of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's government.

Governor Mohammad Ibrahim Abasi of Wardak spoke on the health problems of the people of the province and expressed the hope they will be eliminated with the help of the Public Health Ministry.

The Minister also visited the Sher springs and took notes on how the mineral water there could be used.

She inspected buildings being constructed in Maidan Shar, capital of Wardak province, and discussed with Governor Abasi the choice of a site for a new hospital.

She reached Ghazni in the evening. She is accompanied on her trip by Dr. Mohebzada and Dr. Nadera.

Asadabad Furniture Factory Begins Operation In March

ASADABAD, Nov. 24 (Bakhtar).—

The furniture and carpetry plant at Asadabad, the centre of Kunar province, will begin production in March next year. Work on the factory will be completed shortly.

The Minister of Mines and Industries, Eng. Abdul Samad Salim, left Kabul yesterday for Nangarhar and Kunar provinces to inspect work on

the Asadabad furniture plant and the Darunta hydroelectric project.

The Asadabad project was launched to provide employment to the people of the area, revive local industries and make use of the timber of the province.

France has provided \$4,500 worth of equipment to the plant and technicians for training of Afghan personnel under the Afghan-French technical cooperation programme.

In Jalalabad yesterday Eng. Salim met Abdul Hakim, president of the Nangarhar Valley Authority, the chief engineer and other engineers working on the hydro-electric project.

It was decided that the transformers and other installations for distribution of power set up under the project be placed under the Jalalabad electricity office.

The Minister inspected the power plant in Darunta and the pumping stations on the Nangarhar canal before leaving for Asadabad.

Jordan Promised Armed Support By Saudi Arabia

AMMAN, Nov. 24, (Reuters).—

Saudi Arabia has told Jordan that it has placed its armed forces at Jordan's disposal "to repulse any Israeli aggression," it was officially announced here Wednesday.

A cable to this effect sent by King Feisal to King Hussein also affirmed Saudi Arabia's support for Jordan's "firm attitude towards Israel."

The announcement followed demonstration in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem demanding more weapons for frontier villages and retaliation against Israel for its November 13 attack on Jordan.

Leading citizens issued demands Tuesday night for increased defences along the frontier.

Saudi Arabian armed forces in Tabouk, northern Saudi Arabia, estimated to number about 20,000 men, will be "placed at Jordan's disposal to repel Israeli attacks," the cable said.

They are "prepared to respond to the Jordanian government's request at any instant."

The troops are well trained and stationed permanently at Tabouk, it was stated here.

Earlier yesterday King Hussein conferred with Saudi Ambassador Sheikh Ahmed Al-Kuhaini, who also met Premier Wasfi Tell.

Jirgah Passes Budget For Education

KABUL, Nov. 24, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirgah yesterday approved the budget for the Ministry of Education. It also discussed appropriations for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The sitting was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Jirgah.

The Complaints Committee studied a number of petitions referred to it.

USSR Postpones Indonesian Repayment Of Massive Economic Debt

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—The Soviet government has agreed to a moratorium on repayment of Indonesia's massive debt to Russia, the Indonesian embassy said Wednesday.

A spokesman said Indonesian financial experts left for Poland Tuesday night after signing an agreement postponing repayment obligations and interest due on the debt.

Both sides reached agreement to postpone payment of the debt for several years, the spokesman said. He refused to say exactly how much time Indonesia had been given to pay.

Indonesia is estimated to owe the Soviet Union about \$1,200 million, mostly for military equipment supplied before President Sukarno's political power was curbed following a coup attempt last year.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik came here last month to plead for a moratorium, but said later that Soviet leaders had insisted on immediate repayment.

The reported agreement to postpone a settlement was seen as a major concession by the Russians, apparently part of an effort to continue normal relations in spite of the Indonesian government's frontier ties with the west.

The Indonesian spokesman described the agreement reached as "quite acceptable to both sides." He said details would be announced later in Jakarta.

The spokesman said a new agreement on trade relations was also reached, and both countries hoped for an increase in trade.

The spokesman said later about 800 million were involved in the debt postponement agreement.

World Fish Catch Highest Ever

ROME, Nov. 24, (DPA).—The world fish catch reached a record high of 52.4 million metric tons in 1965 according to the yearbook of Fishery Statistics released this week by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

The 1965 catch represented an increase of only 0.8 per cent over the 1964 record.

The biggest single national catch was again made by Peru, which brought in 7,461,900 tons, far behind its 1964 record of 9,116,500 metric tons.

UN Command Says N. Korea Fired On Three Vessels Patrolling South

PANMUNJOM, Nov. 24, (Reuters).—The United Nations Command here Wednesday accused North Korea of firing on three South Korean vessels patrolling south of the demarcation line dividing the two Koreas.

The charge came after North Korea claimed the South Korean vessels invaded its national waters and forced a shore battery to take self-defence measures.

A (North) Korean Central News Agency report described the intruding ships as United States naval vessels.

U.S. Army Major-General Richard Cinciolella, senior UN delegate, said a North Korean shore battery fired 40 rounds at the three vessels, which sent back 14 rounds in self-defence.

His North Korean counterpart, Major General Chung-Kuk Pak, claimed the South Korean vessels invaded North Korean waters and fired about 90 rounds towards the shore.

Both sides accused each other of violating the Korean armistice agreement.

The North Koreans also charged that five South Korean naval vessels invaded North Korean waters last Friday and again on Sunday.

General Cinciolella promised an investigation of these allegations and proposed a joint investigation on Tuesday's incident.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 24, (DPA).—West German President Heinrich Lübke arrived in Mexico City Tuesday night for a five-day official visit to Mexico.

Aden Airways Plane Crashes

ADEN, Nov. 24, (Reuters).—An Aden Airways passenger plane crashed into a lonely wadi 130 miles (200 kms) east of here Tuesday, killing all people aboard, an airline spokesman announced Wednesday.

The plane, a D.C. 3, carried all Arab passengers.

The spokesman of the airline—a subsidiary of British Overseas Airways said he could not immediately say what caused the crash, the first since Aden Airways was established in 1947.

SAIGON, Nov. 24, (AP).—Viet Cong ambushers laying in wait along a mountain roadside destroyed an American convoy with claymore mines and heavy weapons Thursday and killed 20 persons in a bloody Thanksgiving day massacre.

A U.S. spokesman said three American soldiers were killed in the ambush along with eight Vietnamese military men.

STOP PRESS

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US Contingency Plans Cover Possibility Of War With China

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, (Reuters).—U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara said in testimony released yesterday that the United States had contingency plans which took into account the possibility of war with China.

McNamara gave the testimony at a closed-door session of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committee.

A Saigon report sent U.S. warships Tuesday sank or damaged 47 North Vietnamese vessels out of a 60 strong convoy ferrying supplies to communist forces in South Vietnam.

A military spokesman said the convoy was spotted off North Vietnam by two 7th Fleet destroyers on coastal patrol. They fired broadsides into the convoy.

The South Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky said Wednesday he did not favour a long Christmas and New Year truce in the Vietnam war.

The South Vietnamese news agency quoted Marshal Ky as saying the question of a temporary ceasefire needed careful consideration, although he agreed with a short truce which would enable servicemen to attend celebrations.

South Vietnam's Foreign Minister Tuesday reminded Cambodia that it might have to pursue Viet Cong across the frontier if they continued to attack from Cambodian territory.

In a television broadcast recalling a protest over this to Cambodia last July, Dr. Tran Van Do said South Vietnam would exercise its right of "hot pursuit," most reluctantly. But South Vietnam needed assurances for her future self-defence.

The Foreign Minister listed two incidents, in September, 1965, and in April this year, in which he claimed the Viet Cong attacked across the Cambodian border and retreated the same way.

In Rotorua, New Zealand, Prime Minister Keith Holyoake disclosed he had written personal letters to the heads of five Commonwealth countries to try and bring North Vietnam to the conference table.

Holyoake said he wrote to the leaders of India, Ceylon, Jamaica, Nigeria and Kenya on his return to New Zealand from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference.

He told an election meeting: "It is still too early to judge what results my initiative may produce, as these matters take time."

The North Vietnam News Agency said the Hanoi government

HM Mourns Death Of Haider Etemadi

KABUL, Nov. 24, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King went to the Sherpur mosque Wednesday to attend a meeting to condole the death of Sardar Mohammad Haider Etemadi, a veteran of the third Anglo-Afghan war. His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah accompanied His Majesty.

After prayers His Majesty expressed his sympathy to the bereaved family.

Among those who attended Tuesday's condolence meeting were His Royal Highness Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammad Naim and members of the Cabinet.

Brown Has Talks With USSR Leaders

MOSCOW, Nov. 24, (DPA).—British Foreign Secretary George Brown and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Wednesday opened talks on Vietnam, disarmament and European security.

Brown arrived in Moscow earlier for a two-day informal visit to the Soviet Union.

The Moscow talks are a continuation of consultations Brown and Gromyko had early in October in New York when both were there for the United Nations General Assembly.

Western diplomats in Moscow doubt that Brown's intention to probe the Soviet attitude towards the war in Vietnam will lead to any positive results.

Brown will be received by Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin today.

In Johnson City, Secretary of State Rusk said Wednesday the United States hopes that a "step toward peace" in Vietnam will come out of the current talks between British Foreign Minister George Brown and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Defence Secretary Robert S. McNamara, at the same time, stressed that the U.S. troop buildup in Vietnam during 1967 will not be as large as it was this year.

Rusk said the United States continues "to explore every possibility of a peaceful settlement" in Vietnam.

This is why, he said, the United States is "very much interested" in the present visit of Brown to Moscow.

In response to other questions, Rusk predicted the United States position on the two-China question, now before the United Nations, will be sustained by the General Assembly. The U.S. opposes membership in the world organisation for China if it means ousting the republic of China, one of the original members of the UN.

Progress In FRG Coalition Talks

BONN, Nov. 24, (DPA).—The first official negotiations between Social Democrats and Free Democrats on the forming of a new government ended with "wide agreement" on three points Tuesday.

They said they would hold another meeting Friday.

The thorny issue of social politics on which the two parties differ widely, was not touched at yesterday's meeting.

The Free Democrats were to negotiate with the ruling Christian Democrats Wednesday.

Meanwhile, East Germany published a document on alleged pro-Nazi activities in the Hitler era by Kurt Georg Kiesinger, the Christian Democrats' chancellor-designate.

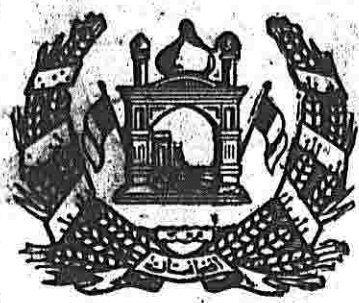
In a message sent to the three-nation International Control Commission Tuesday, it also said the Americans burned alive another man with rice straw soaked in oil.

It listed these among what it called new atrocities committed by U.S. troops who, it charged, killed civilians, including old people, women and children in raids.

Other North Vietnamese reports said:

In Bac Thai province a U.S. F-4 Phantom plane was shot down Tuesday.

The Viet Cong wiped out three U.S. platoons near Pleiku city in the central highlands of South Vietnam on November 21.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

The man who acts the least,

upbraids the most.

—Alexander Pope.

Bank To Help Asian Development

The general meeting of the Asian Development Bank opened in Tokyo today. The Bank already has a capital of \$1,000 million and the expectation of raising another \$100 million shortly. It is a source of encouragement to the 30 members in the struggle for development. The economic condition of many Asian nations illustrates the need for such a bank.

Afghanistan, as a charter member of the Bank, hopes to contribute its share, and to receive financial assistance for its development projects—particularly those included in the Third Five Year Plan which begins next year. Afghanistan especially welcomes the formation of an organisation of international character which aims to provide financial and technical assistance without strings.

In rejoicing at the opening of the Bank, Asian countries hope that the emphasis will be on action. They would be very disappointed if it got bogged down in excessive paperwork.

Representatives of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and ECARE are attending the opening meeting of the Bank. The experience of these institutions in assisting developing countries will be valuable to the new Asian Bank. We are sure they will not hesitate to advise the 10 members of the board of governors of the Bank who will be elected today.

The Bank has the opportunity of cooperating with many other countries and organisations in its task besides the IMF and the World Bank. For instance, the Agricultural Develop-

ment Conference for Asia will also meet in the Japanese capital soon with ways to increase capital investment in agriculture in Asia as its main concern. The seriousness of the problem was recognised just this week in a resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly asking Secretary General U Thant to study the best means for large-scale international action to combat hunger effectively. It expressed grave concern at the decline in the production of foodstuffs accompanied by the high population growth in developing countries and the reduction of surplus food stocks in the exporting countries. The Asian conference on this problem might well call on the Asian Bank for help to finance some urgent projects such as irrigation and production of fertilisers.

The help of wealthy nations is needed if such efforts are to succeed. Former World Bank head Eugene Black had talks this week in Tokyo and suggested to Japanese officials that they assist Asian countries by offering loans on easy repayment terms.

The 21-member Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development is meeting in Paris today. The agenda includes items such as worldwide food needs, ways to promote the collective growth target for this decade, and methods of improving capital markets.

We hope that with all these meetings which have food and development as their main subjects, the world may yet realise at least something of the United Nations' vision of a "development decade."

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial entitled "Political Maturity." The editorial criticised disruptive activities by political groups and their propaganda. It is true, it said, that an opposition is needed and desirable in a democratic system, but the opposition should not undermine the lofty ideals of the nation; rather, they should present a different approach the realisation of these ideals.

The paper carried a photo of the new congregational mosque of Pule Khisht, work on which will be completed within the next 20 days or so. It is the biggest mosque in the city of Kabul and lies in the most central position of the city.

The news about the United States rejection of the move for China's admission to the United Nations was carried on the front page in bold headlines spread over three columns. The news regarding steps to improve training for nurses was also played up.

Anis carried a letter signed M.Y. Iim suggesting that the authorities should build a congregational mosque inside Barikot Park. An article on tourism, with specific reference to the currency earnings from this industry, appeared on page two. Afghanistan, it said, earns almost \$25 million annually in foreign exchange. This includes earnings from the sale of karakul, cotton, etc. Tourism also plays an important part in this.

Yesterday's *Islah* carried a letter to the editor signed Mohammad Ihsan Atmar complaining about wasteful expenditure at weddings. Much has been written about the needless expenditure on condolence and burial ceremonies, especially condolence ceremonies held by women at home. The problem of wedding expenditure is not any less urgent. Whether a wedding is held in a hotel, restaurant, cafe, club or at home, it involves the expenditure of large sums of money which people can ill afford.

A large number of people remain unmarried for a long time because they cannot shoulder the expense. Those who are impatient but do not have the money resort to borrowing. They borrow heavily and will pay heavily for this. This often leads to a miserable life after the wedding, wrecking the budget of the newlyweds. In any case there is no need for heavy expenditure on food, transport, etc. at weddings.

The authorities should make very strict regulations in this connection and see that these regulations are observed.

The daily *Heywat* of yesterday carried an editorial welcoming the decision taken by the government to complete the work on the mausoleum of Sayed Jamaluddin Afghani, whose body was brought some years

WORLD PRESS

The U.S. government has denied a New York Times report that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, in talks with U.S. President Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk, expressed anxiety about Sino-Soviet relations and Moscow-Peking frontier disputes.

The paper had claimed that Gromyko's talks with Johnson and Rusk had dealt exclusively with Sino-Soviet relations.

A State Department spokesman said the assertions in the report on the alleged contents of the talks were untrue.

He did not commit himself on whether there was any general discussion with Gromyko on these topics.

Other American government officials, however, insisted that China did not form a dominant part of the talks.

They regarded it as quite possible that in the course of the past months Soviet troops had been strengthened along the Chinese border, but did not quote figures. According to the State Department spokesman, the U.S. government had no information on whether the Soviet Union had transferred troops from Eastern Europe for this purpose.

Pravda says in an editorial: "The struggle for the unity of the world army of communists constitutes the principal criterion of genuine internationalism and patriotism of communists, their Marxist-Leninist maturity and responsibility before history."

"International meetings of communists, as shown by the experience of the meetings of 1957 and 1960," the newspaper declares, "are an effective form of rallying the communist movement in our time. This must be emphasised now when in conditions of tense and varied struggle in the world arena the commu-

ago from Turkey for reburial in his home country. Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has instructed the Ministry of Education to make a budget allotment to meet the cost next year. The editorial welcomed this step and gave a personality sketch of the late Afghan philosopher.

WORLD PRESS

nists with particular vigour feel the necessity of solidarity and constant comradesly contacts between all fraternal parties.

"Direct contacts, collective discussions of topical problems of world development, help them better to understand each other, correctly to determine their common political line, strategy and tactics of the international communist movement. Such collective work is now becoming a vital necessity."

"The disruptive course" of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the newspaper said; "seriously harms the cause of revolutionary unity. The refusal by the leaders of China to accept the repeated proposals of the CPSU, other communist and workers parties on joint coordinated actions, if only on a single question—aid for heroic Vietnam—is ever more obviously playing into the hands of the imperialist aggressor."

"The communists," the paper said, "cannot be indifferent to the increasing subordination of the party and state policy of the Chinese leaders to narrow nationalistic aims. It goes without saying that it is by no means this course that is of decisive importance for the development of the international revolutionary movement. However, the more zealously the Chinese leaders discard the very idea of unity, the more they seek to fan inside their country enmity to the Soviet Union and to the other socialist states and their peoples, the bigger is the damage inflicted upon the common cause of world socialism, the stronger the enemies of the liberation movement rejoice."

"The disruptive course of the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party," *Pravda* emphasised, "meets with a mounting rebuff by the fraternal parties, which are undeviatingly following the course of unity."

Wilson In Personal Bid For EEC Entry

The Prime Minister hopes to complete his grand tour of the European capitals with the Foreign Secretary George Brown, by the end of March—and if possible to complete the negotiations for Britain's entry into the Common Market by the autumn of next year.

This crash programme, intended to prevent a repetition of the 18-months' cliff-hanging suspense of Edward Heath's Brussels negotiations in 1961–63, is also designed to convince the European Community that he is genuinely anxious to get into the "Six," despite the scepticism of some of the responses to his new initiative.

Even if President de Gaulle continues to block Britain's entry, Wilson has no intention of accepting this as necessarily permanent. He will even be prepared to mobilise the opinion of 11 of the 12 Western European nations to persuade the French President to lift his veto.

Wilson's Paris visit will not be the first of his series, though it will be among the early ones. The French elections in March are seen as a crucial influence, since President de Gaulle will then be under pressure from progressive elements which are becoming increasingly restive over his authoritarian and negative posture over every new European idea.

One of the most difficult problems here is the influence of the new West German Chancellor. If he proves to be Kiesinger, known to be a devout Franco-ophile, the French President may be more intransigent in keeping Britain isolated.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister is avoiding any showdown with his critical Labour MPs Crossman, Leader of the House, and John Silkin, Chief Whip, will occupy the energies of the Parliamentary Labour Party in a series of group inquiries which should avoid in straight-forward Yes or No on the Market at this stage.

Even if he cannot avoid a substantial rebellion—if and when he is able to squeeze his way into Europe

—Conservative and Liberal support will save him from a Parliamentary crisis.

Ministers say that Wilson will plead for a seven-year transition period to adapt Britain's agricultural policy to Europe's. If this time-scale seems excessively sanguine, the Prime Minister can offer concessions to reduce the process to even five years.

But the critics remain sceptical about Wilson's European conversion. Long before he ever reaches Paris he will have to answer many searching questions in Bonn, Rome and Brussels about the future of the pound, the prospects of sterling as a reserve currency, and Britain's £800 million indebtedness to the international bankers.

And when he finally reaches Paris he will be confronted with the challenge to detach himself from the dollar for all time, and to weaken the special relationship of the Anglo-American Alliance.

Still just conceivable that Harold Wilson will finally succeed in getting Britain into the Common Market where Edward Heath failed. If so nobody should be under any illusions about the political consequences.

Wilson will not only have pinched the Tory bathers' clothes; he will have left Heath naked and embarrassed in the very stretch of political waters where he had the most exclusive of personal rights.

But even the most dedicated Europeans at Westminster, who should have been starry-eyed with excitement, remain singularly unimpressed; the most militant anti-Europeans who should have been apoplectic at betrayal, are not the least bit worried.

The Wilson doctrine for Europe lacked any sense of urgent idealism, any concept of a passionate faith, any self-revelation of new frontiers, or a personal mission of discovery and adventure. It was too much like yesterday's porridge.

Yet a closer analysis may suggest that the Prime Minister went

just as far and no further than he could conceivably go. He jollied along the anti-European Ministers to the brink without compelling them to dive over the precipice of resignation; he soothed the suspicions of the anti-Europeans with sweet reasonableness and studied under-statement.

If he can pull this one off, and avoid the Gaullist veto, he will be home and dry. And if he fails his hands are clean; neither in Britain nor in Europe can anyone pillory him for at least not trying, and risking his reputation in the bargain.

What is most significant is the extent of his personal involvement in the New European moves. For most of the next year he is to be the regular commuter between London and the capitals of Europe, which should make him the best-known, continental tourist of any Prime Minister on record. Europe is going to be his parish.

The unimpressed might reasonably reflect that all the jaunts could be avoided if he first made a cross-channel trip to Paris for a heart-to-heart talk with the General. If President de Gaulle gives him the all-clear, the grand design is assured of success; but if the General still says no, then the protestations of support, sympathy and camaraderie in Bonn, Rome, Brussels, The Hague and elsewhere will be no avail.

If Harold Wilson can re-shape Europe where Harold MacMillan and Edward Heath failed, and create a new community of Twelve Nations where only Six flourished before, his place as one of the really influential and commanding statesmen in the history of western civilisation will be certain. But neither the Europeans nor anti-Europeans believe that he can realise this part of his destiny.

Where the Prime Minister has succeeded in personal terms is to reach this point of departure without provoking convulsions inside his (Contd. on page 4)

Opposition To UN Mission To Aden

The British, welcome immediate dispatch of a United Nations mission to Aden to assist the emerging Republic of South Arabia to independence. But a major nationalist group in the area—the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY)—says the UN should stay away, at least for the time being.

The situation is unusual enough to have caused some speculation at the UN that FLOSY must have some reasons of its own for keeping UN representatives out at such a critical period. The British, and other nationalists who bitterly oppose FLOSY, hint it is because FLOSY wants to hide from the UN its terrorism and its lack of popular support.

The argument over whether or not to establish a UN presence in Aden developed before the UN Committee involved in decolonisation efforts as it heard from area spokesmen. Witnesses offered their views on the transition to independence in line with London's promise to clear out of Aden by 1968. The strategic supply port of Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, is the major city in the area, but some 20 feudal sultanates to the eastward—also under Britain's present control—are also involved in the independence movement.

The basic issue in Aden and the sultanates appears to be who will fill the power vacuum when the British leave. The British say they'd like the people to be able to make a free choice, and for that reason they welcome immediate dispatch of a UN committee if properly constituted by Secretary General U Thant. Abdul Q. Mackawee, spokesman for FLOSY, told the UN that any mission sent to Aden now would be prevented by the British and their local "stooges" from getting the true facts. Besides, he said, many Aden patriots had been exiled or jailed by the British, and would be unable to appear before any UN fact-finding group. He said that first the UN

should help the British set up a special caretaker government, with FLOSY advising in selection of disinterested leaders.

Other nationalists disagreed. Mohamed Ali al-Jifry, and S.A. al-Habshi, representing the South Arabian League, urged the UN to send its fact-finding mission without delay. So did H.A. Bayoomi of the Aden United National Party. Both of these groups want an independent country of South Arabia—indeed both of the British and of Yemen to the north. Both charge that FLOSY, which uses "occupied South Yemen" as part of its official name, is a front for the Cairo-dominated regime in Yemen today.

Al-Jifry ridiculed the FLOSY suggestion that it help Britain and the UN select an interim caretaker government. He said that the South Arabian League he represented was the major political organisation in the area and that FLOSY relied primarily on outside help from Cairo, not on any popular support among the people.

Bayoomi, speaking for the Aden United National Party, also urged the UN to send its mission at the earliest moment. He said that those, such as the FLOSY leadership, who refer to the area as "Occupied South Yemen" would be only too happy if the mission did not go. But Bayoomi said, the UN if it went would discover who was really responsible for recent acts of terrorism in and around Aden. He accused Yemen and Egypt. Bayoomi said the British colonial administration could not prevent the UN representatives from taking with anyone they wanted to. He said he would welcome an immediate British pull-out from Aden if some substitute guarantee could be provided against an invasion from the Yemen.

British spokesmen appearing before the committee said they had no objections to a UN mission to Aden providing that it fairly represented the membership of the UN. Francis Brown of the British delega-

tion said that United Arab Republic spokesmen had "spoken proudly" of the part Egypt had played in what Brown termed "a vile campaign of violence, the sneak bullet in the back, the bomb in the crowded street." He said that Yemen representatives at the UN who criticised British security measures in Aden were spokesmen here for "a semi-occupied country" where 2,000 persons had recently been arrested and a number evacuated simply for opposing the government. Brown added there had been only a total of 115 political arrests in Aden, with no death sentences. Brown said these would be released once the terror attacks ceased.

Lord Caradon of Britain suggested that the UN mission to Aden be appointed at once, and promised complete British assistance and cooperation. He said all exiles could return if they obeyed the law and that the state of emergency would be lifted once the violence ceased, thus freeing political prisoners from jail.

Another committee witness, Sultan Ahmad al-Fadhli, whose family ruled the Aden area before the British seized it and made it a strategic coaling port for England-to-India ocean traffic, also urged quick dispatch of a UN mission. He said if the UN did not establish its presence, civil war would be inevitable in the area because 80 per cent of the people were armed.

Bayoomi, who is also a minister in the British-dominated interim government, charged that "fifth columnists" in the area publicly advocated its annexation to Yemen. He charged that Yemen and Cairo radio and newspapers had made public lists of people, with his name among them, who were to be executed for opposing Yemen sovereignty over Aden and the sultanates. He said U Thant should use his good offices to end these threats and the present reign of terror, as he urged immediate dispatch of a UN mission.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

NPD'S Bavarian Success Causes Concern

Following this week's success of the right-extremist "National Democrat Party" (NPD) in the Bavarian provincial elections, West Germany's "traditional" democratic political parties raised their voices in unison pledging the NPD success will spur them into even more democratic and more factual work. The three parties represented in the Bundestag (parliament) the (ruling) Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats and Free Democrats while agreeing that the election gains of the nationalists served utmost attention, stressed that they should not lead others into hysterical reactions or into a state of mind creating panic.

The Christian Democrats party newsletter Tuesday warned people abroad to remain sober and consider the facts which were, after all, that more than 92 per cent of the voters had decided in favour of the old democratic parties.

As in other western democracies, it pointed out, there had always been a certain percentage of extremist in West Germany who had so far been split up and had thus not been represented in the country's parliaments.

The Free Democrats said in their newsletter that nothing but a progressive domestic and foreign policy could prevent a serious permanent threat to democracy in West Germany.

Social Democrat party chairman Willy Brandt said the NPD results, while giving cause "for a thorough analysis and critical attention" was no reason for panic. His deputy, Herbert Werner, voiced confidence that the democratic parties would be able to push back the NPD.

The Bonn government said expressly for consumption abroad that the NPD success in Bavaria province should not be over-estimated.

Government spokesman Karl Guenther Von Hase said German to be regretted.

democracy had proved that it could deal with non-democratic phenomena.

In West Germany, a right extremist party, the "Socialist Reich Party" was banned in 1952, and the Communist Party in 1956.

It seemed, Von Hase said, that the farther away a country was from the scene of events, the gloomier its outlook regarding the NPD.

It seemed, Von Hase said, road, he added, that a similar sized group would not have made an appearance at all if the electoral system had been different. (The NPD gained 15 seats in Bavaria's parliament.)

According to the Bonn Interior Ministry, there is no evidence that the NPD, regarded by many as a neo-Nazi party, had an anti-semitic character.

This did after the fact, however, the ministry added that several remarks of the NPD leaders pointing in such a direction were to be regretted. (DPA)

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LEADING SCIENTISTS TRY TO PREDICT THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY—PART ONE

There is the first in a series of articles envisioning the world as it will have developed by the turn of the century.

What will it be like to live in the 21st century, whose dawn is little more than three decades away? A few days ago several scientists made some educated guesses.

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, pictured a world virtually free of deserts, smog and engine noise, comfortably supporting a population ten times that of today—from 25 to 50 billion. The deserts will be made to bloom, he said by seawater purified in giant nuclear plants that will also provide almost unlimited electric power.

This power will revolutionize transport and industrial processes. The din of surface and air traffic will be banished. Most long-distance travel will be underground. Conveyor belts and pipelines will move bulk cargo; radically new trains, powered by electricity, will shoot through tunnels on cushions of air.

Now techniques will not only make it possible to herd and harvest creatures within the sea, but extract minerals from its floor and even establish underwater recreation centres far out which would offer almost everything, like those great hotels in the Catskills.

Dr. Seaborg spoke at a series of briefings on "New Horizons in Science," organized by the Council for the Advancement of Science Writing at Gatlinburg, Tenn. with the aid of A.E.C. installations at Oak Ridge. His remarks were not idle speculation. They were based on a serious effort by the A.E.C. to extend present trends a few decades into the future.

Dr. Alvin M. Weinberg, director of Oak Ridge National Laboratory, saw the trend toward atomic power already well established. In the past six months, he said, 60 per cent of new orders for large power plants have been for the nuclear variety. In a dozen years he predicted that fast-breeder or molten-salt reactors will be producing power at a cost of 1.5 mills per kilowatt hour, compared to 3.5 mills for today's big coal-powered plants.

James L. Tuck of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, a centre of research on ways to harness the power of the hydrogen atom, pointed out that hydrogen is a far richer potential source of energy than the heavy elements like uranium. The fuel cost of a plant driven by the fusion of hydrogen isotopes (such as deuterium) would be a mere 0.05 mills per kilowatt

hour. However, the cost of extracting this nuclear energy is uncertain. In fact it has not yet been demonstrated that this can be done economically.

Dr. Seaborg's view was of a world almost entirely powered by atomic energy, using coal and petroleum as sources of organic chemicals. Abundant power will make it possible to extract nitrogen for fertilizers and hydrogen for a multitude of industrial processes that are now uneconomical, such as the purification of low-grade ores.

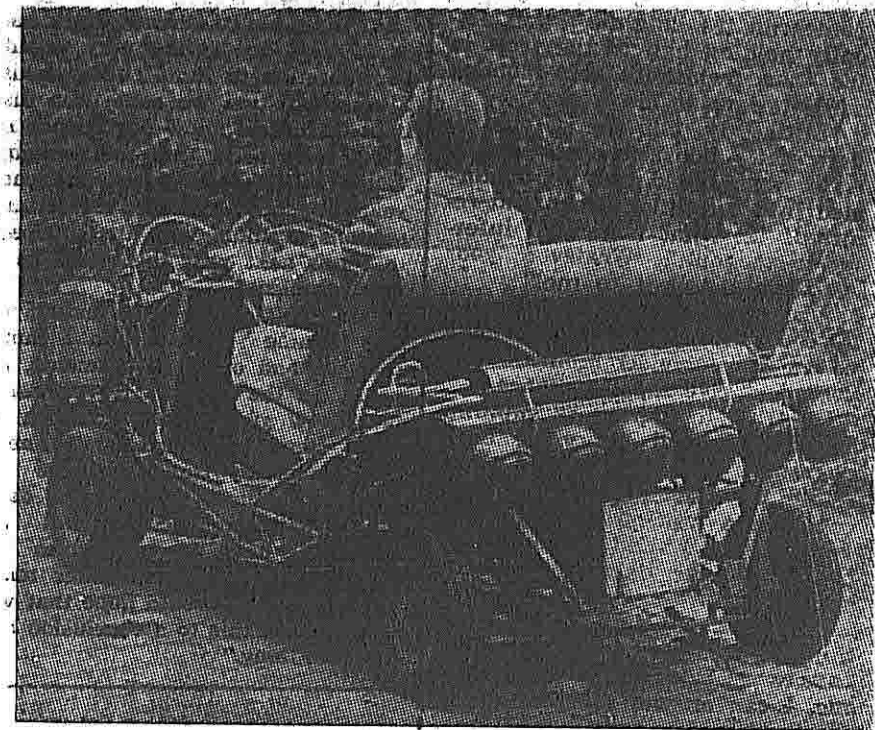
The deserts will be made to bloom, not only by irrigation, but through weather modification. There will be disadvantages for some segments of the population when weather prediction and control are effective. Resort hotels will be jammed when the prospects are good and empty when everyone knows it is going to rain.

Long-range transport will be underground and by nuclear-powered ships. Electric cars, garages, will serve for short hauls. Railroads,

may imitate the car rental systems, providing electric cars at all stations.

This idea was presented in greater detail by Dr. James P. Romualdi, Director of the Transportation Research Institute of the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh. He pictured each suburban family as equipped with a private car, plus a small electric vehicle owned by the regional transport authority. The commuter, on his way to work, would deliver the car to the authority at his local transit station and, on his return, would pick up a similar car.

In presenting his vision of the future, Dr. Seaborg said "great industrial complexes will grow up around gigantic nuclear power plants. These complexes, far from large centres of population, will take in scrap of all kinds from the cities, breaking it up and sorting the material by electric means. These salvaged raw materials will then be used to produce new plastics, metal objects and so forth.



Without harmful exhaust gases and the bothersome sounds of a combustion engine, this small car will drive through tomorrow's traffic. The agile vehicle with electric drive was developed in the Institute for Vehicles of the Technological University in West Berlin under the direction of Professor Dr. Ernst Fiala. A 5 hp electric engine enables the car to reach a speed of 40 mph. The amazing acceleration of the some 1,200 lb. two-seater (it can reach a speed of 30 mph in only nine seconds) was achieved by installing a compression accumulator. A hydraulic engine, contrary to customary models, stops the car and reloads energy at each stop (working pressure 210 Atü). The accumulated energy is transformed into acceleration when the car starts again. The well-planned mechanism foresees only two foot-pedals—one to be used in braking and the other in accelerating.

Brazil, India Take Davis Cup Semifinals; Russia Leading In International Chess

India and Brazil will meet in the Davis Cup interzone final having defeated their respective opponents, West Germany and the United States, by identical 3-2 scores. The Lawn Tennis Association of Australia has offered to stage the final. The winner will challenge Australia for the cup.

The Indians won the two opening single matches from their German opponents to take the first-day lead. Ramanathan Krishnan defeated Wilhelm Bungert, 7-5, 7-5, and 6-4, while Jaideep Mukherjee beat Ingo Buding, 2-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4. The Germans then combined to defeat Mukherjee and Premjit Lall in doubles, 6-1, 10-8, 6-4.

India clinched the victory the next day by taking the first of the reverse singles matches. Mukherjee defeated Bungert, Germany's No. 1, 4-6, 8-6, 8-6, 6-3. With the issue decided, India's No. 1, Krishnan, asked teammate Premjit Lall to play Buding. Buding won the final match 4-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Meanwhile, Brazil, supposedly naive in tennis, humbled a U.S. team made up of players who had defeated the Brazilians opponents just a month before at the South American championships in Buenos Aires.

Cliff Richey, U.S. No. 3 player who defeated two Brazilian Davis Cup players, Thomas Koch and Edison Mandarino, at Buenos Aires, lost the first singles match to Mandarino in four sets, then lost the second match in three straight sets to Koch. Dennis Ralston, booted U.S. No. 1, kept U.S. hopes alive by defeating Koch and teaming with Arthur Ashe to win the doubles, 7-5, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

With the score even at two matches each, the Brazilian spectators went wild. Chanting "Brasil! Brasil!" from the third set on, they so rattled Ralston that he completely collapsed in the fifth set, lost to Mandarino, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 4-6, 1-6.

RUSSIA LEADS IN CHESS
At last report, 13 of the 28 games of the last round of the World Chess Olympiad was unfinished in the main junior group.

The United States is leading Cuba, 2-0.5. Fischer won from Jimmy Evans beat Garcia and Bencoe drew with Rodriguez.

The standing of the leading teams in the main final is now as follows: USSR—37 points (three games adjourned), United

States—34 points (one game adjourned), Hungary—33.5 points (one game adjourned), Yugoslavia—32 points (two games adjourned).

The following are the final results in two other final groups: Second group: Holland—87 points; Poland—81.5 points; Austria—30 points; Israel and Switzerland—28.5 points each; Finland—28 points; England—27.5 points; Colombia—26.5 points; Canada—25.5 points; Sweden—24.5 points; Belgium—23 points; France—20 points; Indonesia—18 points and Scotland—15.5 points.

Third group: Italy—38 points; Mongolia—33.5 points; Philippines—31 points; Greece—29 points; Uruguay—28 points; Tunisia—26.5 points; Turkey 26 points; Venezuela and Portugal—25 points each; Chile and Ecuador—23.5 points each; Ireland—21 points; Puerto Rico—18.5 points; Luxembourg—16 points.

These two groups completed the competition following the fourth group.

U.S. WINS GOLF OLYMPICS
Jack Nicklaus and Arnold Palmer won the team championship for the United States in the 72-hole Canada Cup by five strokes from South Africa in Tokyo last week.

George Knudson of Canada took individual honours in a playoff with Hideyo Sugimoto of Japan. It was the first time in the 14 year history of the international tournament, sometimes called the Olympics of golf, that the winner has come from the country for which the classic is named. The handsome, 29-year-old Canadian professional had a birdie on the second play-off hole to beat the hometown star.

The winning aggregate score for the Nicklaus-Palmer duo was 548, a sensational 28 below par. Player and his teammate from South Africa, Tom Henning, who were last year's team winners, finished second with 553. They were followed by Lu and Chen Ching-po of Formosa with 554, and Ken Nagle and Bruce Devlin, Australia, 556.

In winning the team title for the third time, Nicklaus and Palmer beat their own tournament record of 534, set in Hawaii in 1964, by six strokes. They had also won in Paris in 1963. Nicklaus had taken the individual honours both times.

HUNGARY TAKES RENTATHLON

Hungary won both the individual and team titles at the world modern pentathlon championships held in Melbourne, Australia last week. Andras Balczó, 28 years old,

without harmful exhaust gases and the bothersome sounds of a combustion engine, this small car will drive through tomorrow's traffic. The agile vehicle with electric drive was developed in the Institute for Vehicles of the Technological University in West Berlin under the direction of Professor Dr. Ernst Fiala. A 5 hp electric engine enables the car to reach a speed of 40 mph. The amazing acceleration of the some 1,200 lb. two-seater (it can reach a speed of 30 mph in only nine seconds) was achieved by installing a compression accumulator. A hydraulic engine, contrary to customary models, stops the car and reloads energy at each stop (working pressure 210 Atü). The accumulated energy is transformed into acceleration when the car starts again. The well-planned mechanism foresees only two foot-pedals—one to be used in braking and the other in accelerating.

Balczó totalled 5,217 points to triumph comfortably over Victor Mineev of the Soviet Union (4,936) and Ferenc Torok of Hungary (4,932), both of whom finished well down the field in the cross-country event.

Hungary was equally impressive in the team competition, scoring 15,052 points. The Soviet Union was second with 14,255 points and East Germany third with 13,715. The United States finished fourth with 13,636 points.

The pentathlon championships are one of the most gruelling sports events in the world. They include riding, shooting, swimming, running and fencing events.

WEIGHTLIFTING CHAMPION

Russia's massive Leonid Zabotinsky recently won the world heavy-weight weightlifting championship held in East Berlin. He lifted the fantastic weight of 567.5 kilograms—the equivalent of 1,248.5 pounds or 80 seers.

FRENCH HORSE WINS AGAIN

For the fifth time in the history of the Washington, D.C. International horse race, the strains of La Marseillaise rang out to serenade the winner of the famous, \$150,000 invitation event on the Laurel Race Course.

A 3-year old colt named Behistoun, owned by Alec Weisweiler and ridden by Jean Deforge, carried the colours of La Belle France to a 24 length triumph over Aniline of the Soviet Union, who had a 14 length lead over the third horse, Assagai of the U.S.'s Cragwood Stable.

Under ideal weather conditions, a crowd of 30,843 watched the field of 10 compete in the 15th running, and they thrilled to the sensational closing performance of Behistoun. Offering no threat at all in the early going, the French horse flashed past the stands as it propelled in the closing phase, to register the victory. For Deforge, the success was hardly novel: he won the 1965 running on another French horse, Diatome.

Assagai was a length ahead of another French representative, Vasco de Gama. After that came still another French horse, Silver Shark, followed by Tom Rolfe of the U.S., David Jack of England, George Royal of Canada, Folio of Brazil, and Sôcopo of Venezuela.

A. Scheffer Lang, Deputy Undersecretary for Transportation Research in the Department of Commerce, discussed a wide variety of futuristic vehicles, from torpedolike trains that fly underground to air buses that take off vertically and hop from one part of a city to another.

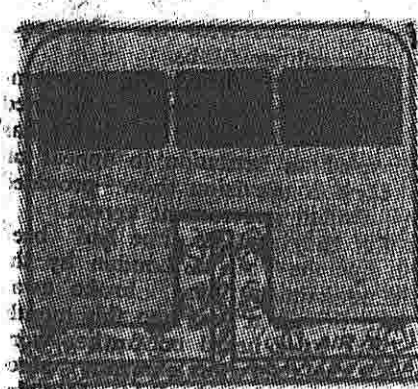
He told of a recent progress in Britain and France toward the development of trains that ride on down wheels. The trains are held on their course by guide rails that carry no weight. Hence virtually no friction need be overcome.

To drive such trains in comparative silence the British are developing an electric motor whose rotor, instead of being circular, is "unwound" to form a rail the full length of the railroad. Electric power would pull the train along this rail, just as it turns the rotor of a conventional motor. The situation can be likened to a mouse running inside an exercise wheel. His action turns the wheel, but his running can also impart motion to a movable belt.

Mr. Lang also reported on the many years of research by Prof. Joseph Fox of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y., looking toward the development of underground trains. His models would travel at about 500 miles an hour, sucking in air and ejecting it to the rear. They would derive their energy from extremely intense radio waves channeled through the tunnel with Federal support he has just completed a 2,000 ft. tunnel to test his models. In related research, also Federally funded, the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology is looking into ways to mechanize tunnelling to make it feasible for long-haul transport.

Dr. Seaborg's visions extended to medical developments, such as control of cell division in a manner making possible the regeneration of severed limbs. When the leg of a salamander is cut off, something activates genetic material within the remaining cells that has lain dormant since the animal grew from its original egg cell. The animal



grows a new leg. Dr. Seaborg envisioned hospitals that could stimulate similar regeneration in human beings.

Finally he predicted that profound changes in human attitudes and behaviour will be needed to cope with a world in which automation has displaced productive work as the central theme of life. He did not see that world as one of just "fun and games." Nor did he envision it filled with "drugged, purposeless people."

Rather he foresaw great intellectual and physical activity directed less to the production of necessities than to the exploration of new horizons of science, knowledge and understanding. (N. Y. TIMES).

Letter To Editor

Dear Sir:

To install electric or telephone cables ditches must be dug in the roads. The work eventually, of course, leads to the improvement of life in the city but while the work is being done it means inconvenient detours and traffic hazards.

Several people have been seriously injured by falling into these ditches. Riders have been thrown off their bicycles and cars have gotten stuck in them. Much of the danger could be avoided if the trenches were marked with lanterns at night.

The roads in Karte Char are now particularly torn up. I hope that with winter approaching Kabul Municipality plans to finish the work as soon as possible and asphalt the roads.

Another traffic hazard in the winter is the leaky water faucets which run 24 hours a day and result in ice forming on walks and roads. They make breeding places for mosquitos in the summer, too. Certainly the municipal authorities should repair them not only for safety reasons but also to avoid the waste of water.

Sincerely,
I.M. Apocryphal.

HOFBRAUHAUS RENOVATIONS NOW FINISHED

For generations it has served beer and a variety of edibles to guests from—by now—70 nations. Now future visitors to Munich's famed old Hofbrauhaus will find it looking "like new."

The renovations have taken seven years. Now the world's most famous beer-hall looks spic and span again, bright and hospitable. The famous "Schwemme" room is unrecognisably new and modernised. Flooring is new.

So are the benches, the lanterns on the walls, the hanging lamps—called by an older generation chandeliers.

No less an authority than the Munich Academy of Arts was called in to supervise the paintings that now decorate the ceiling.

A new terrace provides room for an extra 200 guests. That's important, for the Hofbrauhaus can get crowded. Its annual guest list is around three million persons. And the beer? They manage to put away some 24,000 hecto-litres of it, which comes out around 2,400,000 quarts per annum.

Travails Of A Persian Census-Taker

SUNDAY

"I dressed quicker than usual and left the house with my paraphernalia—bundles of forms and files—under my arm.

My mission for the day was to try to obtain, one way or another, the required information from the old man who mistook me for an income tax official; from the tightly-veiled woman who thought I was from the Sugar Department; and from the very "mature" woman who was made up like a bride about to enter the nuptial chamber and who was reluctant to give me her real age.

Near lunch-time, hot and weary, I found myself in front of an apparently well-to-do home. The door was opened by a teenage girl wearing skin-tight jeans, with her hair cropped short, like a boy.

"What can I do for you?"

"I am the census-taker."

She gave a throaty laugh and then, as if I was a long-lost friend of the family, took my hand and dragged me into the house saying, "Come inside, you can't count people standing on the doorstep."

I was hauled into a room where five or six girls, all similarly dressed as my "hostess," were twisting and shaking to jazz booming from a record-player.

I hadn't recovered from my surprise when the young lady announced to her friends: "Here's another partner!"

And before I could protest she told me, "You see we haven't got any men partners, and you must dance with us a few rounds."

"But I have come to take the census."

"If you refuse to dance, there won't be any census!"

Dancing in the performance of duty; there was no way out for me. Meekly I consented. What else could I do to get the required information?

MONDAY

Today there was special programme on TV, and all those homes with a television set simply refused to cooperate and answer my questions.

They told me they could not leave the TV set and would I kindly come another day! My entreaties were of no avail—they all preferred watching TV to talking to a census-taker. Altogether an unsuccessful day.

TUESDAY

After knocking for about 15 minutes, the door was opened by an elderly woman with white hair. I started on my questions without any preliminaries: "How many people are living in this house? How many men, and how many women?"

When I asked her age, she replied, without any hesitation: "This year I entered my 32nd year!"

Trying to hide my surprise, I suggested that perhaps she was a little older. She immediately developed a threatening attitude, and said:

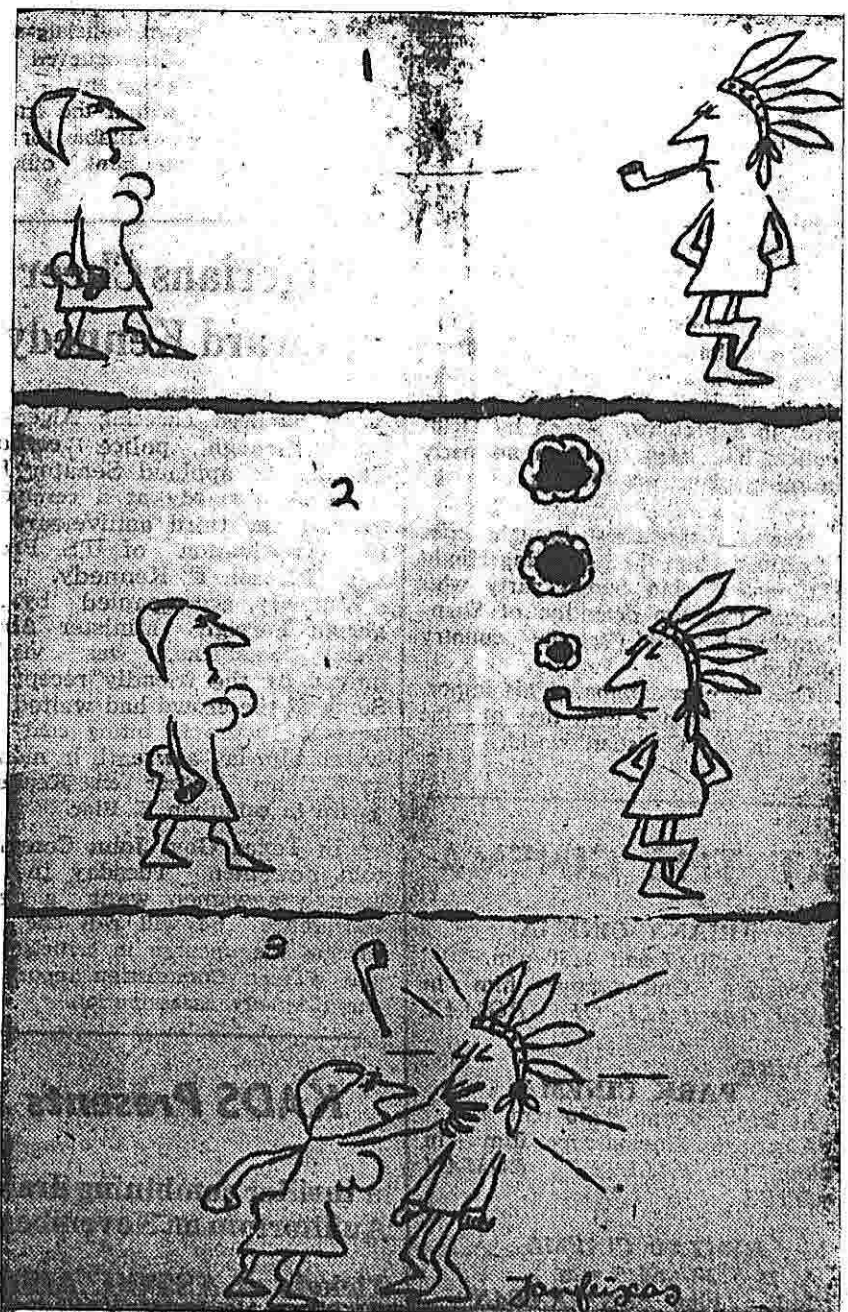
"My good man, I know my age better than you!"

"Please could I see your identity card?"

She immediately started a hue and cry, inquiring who did I think I was to demand to see her identity papers. She was on the point of slamming the door on me when I blocked it with my foot.

"Lady, please."

"There's no use pleading. If you want my opinion, I don't even think you are an official! How can I be sure that you are not a thief, and you haven't come



World Briefs

W. BERLIN, Nov. 24, (DPA).—The Soviet Ambassador in East Berlin, Piotr Abramov, was dinner guest at the house of West Berlin's governing Mayor Willy Brandt Tuesday.

Brandt was returning an invitation of Abramov on October 12 when he and his wife were guests of the Soviet ambassador.

Brandt and Abramov have so far met five times. The first time, they had met at an undisclosed place in May of this year, the second meeting took place on June 9 at a reception of the Swedish consul-general in West Berlin, the third on September 29 at a reception in a West Berlin hotel.

BANGKOK, Nov. 24, (Reuters).—Thai Minister of Economic Affairs, Sunthorn Hongladarom, has stressed the important role private businessmen would play in the developing countries of Asia.

Addressing some 200 businessmen from Asian countries visiting the first Asian International Trade Fair, here, Sunthorn expressed confidence that all private businessmen, would be called upon to help the governments of Asian countries achieve rapid economic progress.

CAIRO, Nov. 24, (Reuters).—The United Arab Republic's First Vice-President, Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, left here by air for Moscow Tuesday at the head of a top-ranking military delegation on a week's visit to the Soviet Union.

Marshal Amer is due to hold official talks with Soviet leaders, according to well informed sources here.

LONDON, Nov. 24, (DPA).—Ways of combatting the increasing nuisance of aircraft noise are being discussed at a 24-nation conference which began here Tuesday.

Roy Johnson, Minister of State in the British Board of Trade, said he hoped that internationally binding regulations would be put into effect soon to oblige aircraft manufacturers to keep engine noise below a certain level.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24, (DPA).—The strike of 5,200 airline mechanics which grounded all Air Canada planes on November 14 has no signs of ending soon. The International Association of Mechanists is demanding a 20 per cent wage increase plus 12 cent hour in free benefits in one year's contract. The airline is believed to have offered a 18 per cent wage increase. Travelers are meanwhile using trains, buses, the Canadian Pacific Airlines and smaller regional plane services.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24, (Reuters).—Czechoslovak President Antonin Novotny and the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi Tuesday discussed further cooperation in economic fields.

A joint commission of the two countries established some time ago is expected to meet shortly to consider details of the collaboration.

A joint communiqué is expected to be issued today.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 24, (DPA).—The Netherlands government intends to put a ban on foreign workers from countries which do not belong to the European Common Market (EEC) area. Of 70,000 "guest workers" at present in Holland, over fifty per cent come from non-EEC countries. The reason for the Dutch move is an easing of the labour market situation and the lack of employment for foreign workers.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24, (Reuters).—The Indian government Tuesday sent the Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Puri one of the four most revered Hindu leaders, off to detention in Southern India as he entered the third day of a fast unto death as a protest against cow-slaughter.

Home Minister Yeshwantrao Chavan told Parliament that the Shankaracharya, arrested in temple precincts on the bank of the Jumna river in a pre-dawn swoop by Delhi police, had been put on an early morning plane for Madras.

News of the arrest brought cries of protest from the right-wing Hindu Nationalist Jan Sangh party who warned that the detention of Shankaracharya would "set the country on fire."

One member compared his importance for Hindus with that of the Pope in the Christian world.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9:30 p.m.
American Cinemascope film in colour *The Fall of Roman Empire*

EMPIRE

PARK CINEMA

At 2:30, 6 and 9:30 p.m.
American Cinemascope film in colour *The Fall of Roman Empire*

BEHZAD CINEMA

At 2, 5:30 and 9 p.m.
Indian Film—*PANJ RATAN*
At 2 p.m.
Indian film in colour *GANGA JAMNA*

Wilson Says His Govt., Smith Long Way From Agreement

KABUL, Nov. 24, (BBC and Reuters).—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson in a speech on the latest development in Rhodesia said that his government and the Ian Smith regime were a long way from reaching a constitutional settlement of the Rhodesia problem, a BBC broadcast monitored here this morning said.

Earlier, Bowden, the Commonwealth Secretary, spoke in the Commons on the latest exchange of notes between his government and the Rhodesian authorities.

Bowden is flying to Salisbury today for talks with the Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs.

In Salisbury Rhodesian government officials this week confirmed that Prime Minister Ian Smith has accepted an invitation to appear on a London television show—provided the British government agrees.

But they said no time had been set for the visit to London by the Prime Minister who broke away from Britain a year ago this month.

"We have heard no further word from the television company since telling them that the Prime Minister accepted the invitation," the spokesman said.

A commercial television company official said in London last night Smith would appear in a late-night current affairs discussion panel led by David Frost, a top personality in Britain who has also appeared in television in the United States.

In Salisbury Prime Minister Smith said he was prepared to consider meeting British leaders anywhere in an attempt to settle the Rhodesian independence crisis.

But he said he had received no official reaction from the British so far to Rhodesian suggestions that

there should be further man-to-man talks.

"Unofficially I have a feeling that such a meeting is on the cards", Smith said in an interview with a visiting New Zealand journalist.

Asked where such a meeting could take place, the Prime Minister said: "Salisbury was convenient for the past two meetings but I realise it could be difficult for the British. I would be prepared to consider any venue."

Former lecturers at Salisbury's multi-racial university college were alleged in court this week to have supplied Africans with hand grenades and demonstrated their use.

Prosecution counsel at the high court trial of six Africans, charged in connection with bomb incidents in the capital said the lecturers were part of a subversive group responsible for organising violence in the Salisbury district.

In Zambia police Tuesday arrested a white man in connection with an international plot to blow up a vital railway bridge and disrupt copper supplies to world markets.

A spokesman for President Kenneth Kaunda's office refused to disclose the man's identity or where the arrest was made.

The move came 16 days after the arrest in New York by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of two men said to head an organisation with operatives in Israel and Britain. Five people have been questioned by police in Tel Aviv.

In Pretoria observers believe South Africa may drop its formal policy of neutrality in the Rhodesian dispute if Britain hands the issue to the UN.

The observers saw this as the logical consequence to a weekend policy statement by a senior member of the South African cabinet, Ben Schoeman, who warned British Prime Minister Harold Wilson of dire consequences to Britain's economy if he took such step.

Though no official information was available it was believed Prime Minister John Vorster was continuing last-minute efforts to bring about some measure of agreement between Wilson and Smith and prevent a complete disruption in Anglo-Rhodesian contacts.

Togo Calm After Coup Quashed

LOME, Togo, Nov. 24, (Reuters).—Togo police Wednesday hunted the alleged leaders of a bloodless unsuccessful coup d'etat against President Nicolas Grunitzky as calm returned to this tiny West African state.

The President, who survived the attempted seizure of power by followers of assassinated President Sylvanus Olympio with the assistance of loyal troops, conferred with his supporters and consolidated his position.

He said all the alleged rebel leaders except lawyer Noe Kutuklui had been arrested.

Most public employees were back at work and the president warned that those who did not return to their offices by this afternoon would be dismissed.

Troops surrounded his residence Monday during mass demonstrations demanding his resignation after an anonymous voice announced on the radio that "the revolution has just begun."

FOR SALE

Ford Taunus Sedan 17 M Super (built in Germany), white with sliding roof, 5 tires, duty unpaid, 36,000 km., 1962-63 model, good condition, some vital spare parts. \$1,250. Contact Dr. Dahlke P.O. Box 194 or phone office of Faculty of Economic at Kabul University 23969

ARIANA AND PARK CINEMAS

THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

With Sophia Loren, Stephen Boyd, Alec Guinness, and James Mason.

Both theatres are now equipped with projectors with magnetic heads making it possible to enjoy all magnetic films in both the original language and Dari translation.

Ariana—

2:00 and 5:30 in Dari

9:00 in English

Park—

2:30 and 9:30 in Dari

6:00 in English

Tickets: 30,20,16 Af.

KADS Presents The Shop At Sly Corner,

a thriller combining drama, humour, and romance. KADS Auditorium on November 28, 29, 30, December 1 at 8:00 p.m.

Tickets at ASTCO, AISK, British Embassy, United Nations, U.S. Embassy. Members Af. 40; Non-members Af. 80.

Bridegroom Fails To Turn Up

CLIFTON, England, Nov. 24, (Reuters).—Forty wedding guests sang cheery songs at a reception in this northern England town while the bride sat through it all in tears.

There had been no wedding. The bridegroom had not turned up.

But it was decided that the reception should go ahead. Factory worker Harry Chadwick said "We don't know where bridegroom is, and we don't care, now."

Census Taker

(Contd. from page 3)

THURSDAY

Today I tangled with a devilish, stubborn little boy who added years to my age.

He was not more than 10 or 12, with some scratches on his left cheek, his lips and parts of his face were bright red from eating pomegranates, and he was actually holding half of the fruit in his hand, which he kept nibbling while talking to me.

"Little boy, tell one of the elders of the house to come here."

He was immediately transformed into a fighting cock and retorted: "In what way am I inferior to an adult? Whatever your business is, tell it to me!"

"I want to take a count of your family. Your daddy or mummy or one of your older brothers must come and give me the replies."

He tried to appear as superior as possible, and his voice even changed a little as he told me: "I am the master of the house!"

As there was no use arguing with him, I tried to floor him by asking the date of birth of his father.

He took on the air of deep thinking and without losing his composure said: "Apart from this one, I can answer all your other questions."

"What year was your mummy born?"

"It's on the tip of my tongue, I will remember it in a minute!"

I tried the third question and asked him what his daddy's income was. By this time he was completely floored, and in his despair he made a face at me and slammed the door.

From inside I heard him saying: "You can stay out there until doomsday!"

Common Market

(Contd. from page 2)

Cabinet and within the Parliamentary party. There are inevitably many war comments about the Good Companions booked for the grand European tour; Harold to keep an eye on George lest the Foreign Secretary rushes too many fences over-enthusiastically, and George to keep an eye on Harold in case the Prime Minister dallies on the way.

Actually, this partnership reflects the happy working relations which have developed between the two. Brown is the Prime Minister's closest colleague these days, in personal as well as in official policy terms.

What finally provided the initial momentum inside No. 10 was the arrival of Anthony Crosland and Roy Jenkins in the Cabinet; this titled the balance significantly, indeed overwhelmingly, towards the Community, and at the same time isolated the militant anti-marketters into a minority group.

The most uncompromising critics have been Barbara Castle and Douglas Jay, supported by Fred Peart and Herbert Bowden, who have had to defend their special interests of agriculture and the Commonwealth; but they all went along with the majority in the final analysis because they were assured that the prospects would have to be re-assessed completely when they were presented with the detailed conditions for entry.

US Investigating Food Shortage

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, (DPA). The United States is looking into India's food situation and giving urgent attention to it, a State Department spokesman said this week.

When newsmen asked about a published report that the administration was holding up a new wheat programme to India to speed up recommended agricultural reforms, State Department spokesman Carl Barth replied:

"I would not want to go beyond what Secretary Dean Rusk said on this general subject at his press conference last Friday. U.S. representatives are on the spot there, looking into India's food situation and we are giving our urgent attention to India's food needs, but I would not want to speculate about any other aspects of this or when any decisions would be taken."

Asked if there would be a gap in wheat deliveries to India if a new agreement is not signed within the next few days, he replied: "I cannot confirm that."

At his press conference, Rusk had said: "We are giving very urgent consideration to India's food needs. I must say that we have been disappointed, as I know our friends in India have been, that the drought, which sorely beset them this past year, has been repeated in certain sections of India with the prospect that this next year there will be a food problem."

"During October the extent of this became evident, and I think that we and other governments, as well as the Indian government, must now give urgent attention to what steps are necessary to help meet this very tragic problem."

"But I cannot give you a date when particular decisions will be made. We have representatives in India looking at this matter most urgently, and I would hope that we would bring this to a conclusion before too long."

Japanese Trade Mission Now In Peking

TOKYO, Nov. 24, (AP).—A Japanese trade mission now in Peking was prepared this week to sign an agreement on the 1967 trade programme of a long term private trade pact with the People's Republic of China, a Japanese newspaper reported.

The newspapers said highlights of the agreement include Japan's export of about one million tons of chemical fertiliser to China.

A Japanese dispatch from Peking said Ryoichi Kuwai, President of the Komatsu Manufacturing Company and deputy head of the trade delegation, is scheduled to sign the agreement in Peking.

Japan's trade with China totalled \$489 million in 1965. It amounted \$320 million in the first half of this year, or a 41 per cent increase over the corresponding period of last year.

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